NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER INTELLIGENCE FROM HAVANA.

Deaths from Yellow Fever on Board a Ship at Key West.

THE TOWN OF WALDOBORO', ME., IN ASHES.

THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE FREE TO AMERICAN SHIPS,

Later from Havana and Key West.
"NEWLY LANDED SLAVES AP "SHENDED—THE MAS-

KETS, BIC. The steamar Governor Duckey arrived at this port to-day, bringing Havana and Key West dates to the 22d instant.

The Captain General of Cubs had paid to Don Manuel Christobel De Scarjas the sum of \$1.284, for apprehending in the Mariel district one hundred and seventy four newly landed negros-being a the rate of \$10 each for males, 36 for females, and \$3 for children. This pay ment will doubtless have a beneficial effect in assisting

the suppression of the slave trade. The new steamship Jewess, from New York, had not

reached Havana when the Governor Dudley left The market for sugar was dull at previous rates. Mo lasses was scarce, and quotes at 3 reals, and 4 a 4 1/2 for Muscovado. There had been no arrivals of codish The market was amply supplied with rice. Good butter was scarce, and in demand Lard none in first handsthe last sales were made at 18c a 20c. for inferior. No arrivals of ritch pine-the first cargo would realise a good price. \$52 was paid for a cargo of good boards. In freights the business was I mited and vessels scarce.

FROM KEY WEST-YEL OW FEVER AT SKA. The ship Edwin Flye, from New Orleans for Liverpool, arrived at Key West on the 19th instant, in distress, yellow fever having broken out on board when two days but from New Orleans. Capt. Hitchcock and five of th erew had died. The remainder were convalescent, and the vessel would continue her voyage under the command of the mate, as soon as the vacancies in the crow

The repairs on the topsail ashooner Scioto cost \$1,428 and the expenses of removing cargo, &c., \$2,116. Spoken-Off Sand Key, ship Lady Arabella, from New York for Mobile.

Destructive Fire at Waldobero, Mc. THE TOWN NEARLY DEST: 0 VED—LOSS \$250,000. DAMARISCOTTA, Mc., Aug. 25, 1854.

At about one o'clock to-day a fire broke out in the rem of the notel in Waldoboro, which swept all the village from William Tibbetts' large furniture store, on the north and east, as far as the Baptist meeting house, which

village, and every building south and west to the river, sad to Capt. G. Kuhn's residence on the south side. Gen. H. Kennedy's new ship, Capt. James Cook's barl both on the stocks, and all of Mr. J. Clark's timber in his yard for a large ship; both bunks, (the Medomak and Waldoboro,) the Custom House and Post Office, were

The loss cannot now be approximated, but must ex

From Washington.
THE RECIPROCITY TREATY—FREE NAVIGATION OF THE RIVER St. LAWRENCE.

WASHINGTON, Aug 25, 1854. Official information has been received here from Lord Eigin, Governor General of Canada, that pending the ac tion of the Imperial and Provincial Parliaments upon th Reciprocity treaty, the free navigation of the St. Law pence river will be granted to American vessels.

THE TELLO PEVER AT SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON-STRAMBOAT UPSET, AND FOUR LIVES LOST—

TON STRANBUAT UPSALT DUEL FRAVENTED. BALTIMORE, August 25, 1854. The Savannah Courier admits that yellow fever prej tails as an epidemic in that city, and calls for the orga-pization of an Howard Association, and the publication of delly reports. There were twenty interme day; eleven were of those who died of yellow fever, and we have also cleven new cases of the disease to report toof Berrion Burroughs, a commission mechant, and that of Captain Vim. White.

list of the yellow ever cases that have cocurred there showing that with a few exceptions they were co to the Lararetto and the shipping. The total deaths during last week reached 30, of which four were from yellow fever.

The steamboat Sylvester Webb capsized at a landing on the Mississippi river a few days since, and the captain

and three others were frowned.

Mears. John Rhes and C. K. Mallory, of Elizabeth Bity, county Va , had agreed to fight a duel, and in telligence thereof reaching the authorities, Mallory was arrested at Norfolk, where the meeting was to take place, and put under three thousand dellars bail. The affair was afterwards sottled.

From the British Provinces.

CHOLERA AT ST. JOHN, N. B.—FIRE AT THE GOVERNMENT BOUSE, HALIFAX.

Late papers from St. John, New Brunswick, state that

cholers was rapidly disappearing from that city. The panie had subsided, people were returning to their homes, and business was reviving.

The roof and upper rooms of the Government at Halifax, N. S., were partially destroyed by fire on

DEATH OF MULLER, THE SELF-CONFESSED MURDERER. PHILADRIPHIA August 25, 1854. PHILADRIPHIA August 25, 1854.

John Muller, who confessed that he murdered a man about ten menths ago, by the name of Meyers, in Burlington county, New Jersey, died of typhoid fever in the county prison to day. It is not yet known with pertainty whether he committed the murder.

Boston August 25, 1854 The Rev. Leonard Woods, of the Andover Theological Seminary, d'ad last evening, aged eighty-four years.

A young man, by the name of Fairbanks, while out with a party of friends gunning to day, at Agawam, was shot through the abdomen in a dreadful manner by the socidental discharge of his gun. At the last accounts he was but just alive, and it is the opinion of his physicians that he cannot survive through the night. He

PHILADELPHIA, August 25, 1864 A note broker of this city left town suddenly a few days since with about forty thousand dollars in paper merasted to him to negotiate. He was traced to Long Branch and arrested, and is now in jail at Monmouth,

Berious Illness of Col. Bissell.

Barracer, Aug. 25, 1864.

Colonel Rissell, of Illinois, is tying very dangerous
ill at the Beckley Springs, in Virginia.

The Detention of Prisoners at Station Houses. TO THE SDITCH OF THE HEE ALD.

An ordinance which has been h retofore passed

legal zing the commitment of prisoners acrested, to stained, has become the subject of much indiscreet

It is evident that the only proper use which could be made of this ordinance, as regards the commitment of prisoners, would be the m cessary detention of the prisoner previous to his production before a magistrate at the earliest opportunity. As the practice, however, now unfortunately is, prisoners are often detained for a length of time in the cells of the station houses, and not brought before a ma-gistrate until their captors find it convenient or agreeable so to do.

An instance of this kind occurred very recently under my own observation. A prisoner, arrested on suspicion of arson, was detained nearly a whole night and almost the whole of the succeeding day, in the station house where he was first placed on his arrest, without bringing him before any magis trate for examination. Against this man not the slightest room for suspicion existed, and he was im media'ely discharged upon being brought before me. He had, how ver, the disadvantage of having been improperly detained in custody for nearly a whole day. The prisoner is thus deprived of his undoubted right to be hea d before a magistrate a the earliest opportunity, and is exposed to an unde fired detention in the cell of a station house, no cal ulated as a healthy sejourn for a prisoner, be youd the mere necessity of detaining him for th night, if he is arrested at an hour when no magis-

yord the mere necessity of detaining him for the night, if he is arrested at an hour when no magistrate is sitting.

Another inconvenience arising from this practice is the insecurity of the person of the prisoner. It is but a few days since that one of two perties detailed at a station house as a fugitive from justice, charged with a murder in Polisdelphis, escaped, if the better course of bringing this man before a magistrate, and making an affidavit had been preferred, and he had been committed to the safe custody of the sarden of the city prison, his escape would have been prevented.

An escape of a similar nature, of a person charged with a heavy off-nee, occurred very re ently, and from the same cause—a prolonged and nanocessary detection in the cell of a station house.

On the arrest of a prisoner, even if the evidence is not complete, he should, if a magistrate is sitting, be brought before him, when, if just grounds of suspicion exist, he can be committed for examination. The rights of the prisoner are thus preserved, and the interests of the public guaranteed.

The present system has also the disadvantage of exposing a party arrested, on suspicion to the errors of misjudgment arrising from the want of necessary information in the persons controlling the various station bouses, and whose opinion as to the presoner, and the propriety of detaining him for a longer or shorter time, before producing him before a magistrate, is thus substituted in the place of the tribunal provided by law.

D. W. Clarke, Police Justice.

Theatres and Exhibitions. BROADWAY THEATRE.—The benefit and last appearance of Mr. Henry Farren, whose excellent dramatic performances during the week have won for him the admiration of our citizens, takes place this evening. The vieces selected are the "Love Chare," the "Miller of Derwent Water," and "Genem"—Miss Howard as Constance, and Mr. Farren as Wi drake. The very creditable manner in which the "Love Chase" was performed on Wednesday evening will, no doubt, attract a large audience to-night.

audience to-night.

BOWERY THEATEE.—Miss Denin appears to night in the admired play of "Fazio," as Biasca, and Mr. R. Johnston as Fazio. The other characters will be filled by a very good stock company. The enterteinments will conclude with the new and favorite drama called "The Courier of Lyons," Messrs. Pope, Johnston, Dunn, Winans, and Mrs. Place, in the leading characters.

Numer's Games 15.

the leading characters.

Ningo's Garden.—Mr. Burton and his talented company are to appear in two very popular pieces this evening. The commencing feature will be the comic drama of "The Toodles," Burton sustaining his inimitable character of Timothy; and the whote will close with the very amusing piece styled "The Mummy," Burton appearing as the Mummy.

NATIONAL THEATRE—Mr. J. R. Scott and Miss Hathaway are to appear again this evening. The pieces selected are "Gwynneth Vaug'n," "A-Ladin the-Wonderful-Lamp," and "John of Paris," together with a parlorentertainment, in which John Diamond will execute several of his most popular dances. This announcement cannot fail to draw a crowded assemblage

American Museum,—The very entertaining dra-

AMBRICAN MUSEUM.—The very entertaining drama styled the "Maid and the Mapple," is to be be played both this afternoon and evening, with the same good cast; Hadaway, whose acting has always been admired, appearing as Martin, and Miss Mestayer as Annette.

HIPPOPROME.—The performances for this aftermon and equilibriums by the Seigrist brothers.

Wood's Minstrells are to repeat the Africanized farce of "Box and Cox." and the burlesque "Rochester Knockings" this evening.

Buckley's Beienaders, whose performances are
eithusiastically applanded every night by crowded
assemblages, are to repeat the "Bohemian Girl" this
evening.

THE BRANCH BAND of Wood's Minstrels continue to give their performances at Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.

Broadway.

Sandford's Opena Trouve are to perform in Jersey City to-night. This will be a rich treat for the citizens of Jersey. They are to commence a series of entertainments in this city on Monday, at

scries of entertainments in this city on Monday, at Stuyveant Institute.

Miss J. M. Davenport.—This accomplished actress, we are glad to perceive, has been engaged by the indefatigable managers of the Metropolitan theatre, who will present in succession, during the winter season, many of the great artists of the day. Miss D. appears on Monday evening next as "Camille," is the drama of that name. We are glad to see Miss Davenport return to her old quarters, and hope that we shall now have the opportunity of seeing her in her proper place—the leading theatre of the country.

DEATH OF THE TWINS.—I was called upon this morning to witness the departure of the emigrant party who met with the adventure mentioned in your paper of last week—the birth of two children in the cars. The mother is so far recovered as to go on her way. The children have since cied; one was buried by the Commissioners of Emigration, and the other by the New York Central Railroad Company. The scene was indeed a feeling one. The gratitude of the mother was expressed in tears and kisses, with many thanks in her native tongue, which Mr. Paff, the company's emigrant freight agent, interpreted for her. She wished particularly to thank Mrs. E. Cheever for all the the kindnesses rendered her during her critical situation, which none but a mother can appreciate, and a stranger in a strange land; likewise to Drs. Armsby and Dickinson; also Mr. Paff and others, from whom she and her husband received kind attentions. The names of these people are John and Mary Brown, from Batavis, Germany.—Cerrespondence Albany Express, August 22.

METING HOUSE BLOWN UP.—We learn from the Greenfield (Mass.) Republic that the meeting house in West Orange, (Irvingswille.) was noarly destroyed by an explosion of gunpowder at about two o'clock on Sunday morning. The powder had been introduced beneath the building, through an aperture in the underpining. The force of the explosion was such as to shatter the foundation of the house, throw the walls some eighteen inches outward, unlock the rafters, ruin the pews, and otherwise so damage it as to render tepairs very axpensive, if practicable. No clue has been discovered to the perpetrators of the deed.

The m Vik Controversy.
A W York August 24, 1854. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HEEALD.

Your correspondent in *ceterday's HERALD ra-ther hastily accuses the Ch. V Inspector of having, in his recent communication , the Common Counoil, misurcenstood toe figures of the milk analyses therein presented. It is of the charge, however, that be himself is liable to the charge, and

not the City Inspector.

The errat into which " A Friend to True Sole and Humanity," as he curiously signs thimself, has fulen, is that of confounding the dift breaces between given numbers and the relation that they bear to each other, a very important a ad readily discernible distinction, thus explained, if it be necossers: The difference between 50 and 1, 10 ta 50 that is as much again, or 100 p r cen, the object of the tabular elucidation of the differences be ween the two amples of mith, was to show, by per cent age, the relative position of the wariation, and the statement in the report is clearly correct, even a continuous for the wariation. cording to the showing of your co-respondent Take the item of butter, for examp le: The report states that in the "Westchester milh ," the quantity contained is nearly 3-16 per cent, greater than in the "distillery milk." This is cooke ned by your c rrespondent's figures, only that "de poing frac-tions, 'as he says, he makes it just 490 per cent greater; for the difference between 3 per cent and 6-10 of 1 per cent, relatively viewed, is precisely that sum, and these are the figures he us as in his reduced table-in other words, 3 per cost of any thing is exactly 400 per cent greater than \$ 10 of 1 per cent of it, and so on throughout the whole statement, showing conclusively that the Ca y In spector gave the correct relative quantities a lactic constituents. In the writer's estimate of the 108sential diff-rence between the butter and sugar s tained in the twe samples, there is evidently a a take, for taking the round numbers exhibited thuse Butter, Westchester... 3 Distillery.... 6-1 0 Sugar " 4 " 4 7-1 0

No such figures as " 145 per cent" can be rea hed. Perhaps be means 14.5 per cent. Now, the excess of these articles, in the former sample, is, according to this view, 32 per cent—the true relative difference is, 31.70 per cent-certainly a difference of much importance, when we consider that the value

ference is, 21.70 per cent—certainly a difference of much importance, when we consider that the value of milk depends so largely upon the presence of these essential slimentary principles, in connections with the cheese an albumen, also so prominent in the Westchester parcel.

The writer pus ln a claim in behal' of the phoephate, and cites Bousingault to sustain the assumption—every physiological chemiat asserts the absolute necessity of these selts in food, but neither Bousingault nor any other author doesns that any more then their proper proportions should be provided. The c mplaint is against the excess of them, which, in the "distilia y milk," constitutes an extraneous and deleterious component. Various authorities add their testimony to this view, and the experience of some of them affords undoubted proof of its correctness.

The "sallva matter" inquired about, is of course an error of the types or of the reporter's transcript. The language of the manus-ript is saline matters, do. Another error occurs in one of the paragraphs, the conclusions of which do not seem to meet the philosophy of your correspondent—"the time of phosphate" is apoken of. What that is it would be difficult to say, but a glance at the document shows that the City Inspector used no such expression—the written words are "imp phosphates," quite writtin the comprehension of either friends or foes to pure milk. I have not time to enter into an argument to show the fallacy of the several positions assumed by the writer in his labored exertions to invalidate the oviously correct decuctions drawn from the premises laid down by the City Inspector. In a conversation with him he assures me that the facts embodied in his address are incis, mable, and the evidences of the late investigation unequivocally establish that he has given a faithful description of the entire business forming the milk and cow stable nuisance. To offer an apology for the use of swill milk certainly cannot be either an indication of 'irue science' or of "hur antry," and wh brium of tolerating so great a vice and fraud as the spurious milk and meat traffic. In good season, I do not doubt that the City Inspector will succeed in his exertions to rid the city of the larger portion of the sale of these un wholesome fruits, but it is an exceedingly difficult, if not an almost impravable, end to accomplish. It the performance of this task he is also molested. Not a very long time ago, during the past year, a writer, who deemed himself quite as great a philanthropist as your correspondent, produced a series of articles in favor of cating unripe fruit. His argument was that fruit was wholesome, and that unripe fruit was far preferable to the young than none at all; and I must confess, though I could not agree with him in his "conclusions adduced," that he certainly exhibited very plausible reasons in behalf of his positions. His figures were the weekly records of mortality during the season of the babitual use of green fruit; and since I read the remarks of your correspondent about spurious milk, I do not wonder that the public still continue to eat and drink that which the weight of testimony and experience so clearly condemns.

A Curious Case—A Mother Denving Her Own

A OURIOUS CASE—A MOTHER DENVING HER OWN CHILD.—The Woonsocket Patriot relates the following singular circumstance, as having transpired lately in Providence:—A child of between four and five years of age has been spirited away from his guardian, Mrs. C. R. Williams, by her daugnter, who it seems is now married to a third husband, and who, with her husband, is implicated in the transaction. The child is called Lewis Cass De Wolf, and is the acknowledged child of Lieut. H. De Wolf, of Uxbridge, and Amy, his wife test was. The cause of this atrocious act on the part of the mother seems to be the fear that her mother might make this little favorite an heir to the prejudice of the daughter, who by a series of provocations has entirely allensted the affections of her parent, and indeed of nearly all her former friends. If there is anything that can add to the turpitude of this transaction, it is the declaration of this Mrs. Peopal, that the child is not hers, but one she picked up in New York, to impose on her mother as a grandchild, in order to secure her property. Had this declaration been made previous to ber last ill-fated marriage, it might have been entitled to more attention; but it now looks like an attempt to deny her own child, in order to favor her new husband, and we think it not entitled to any credit. We understand the child is a beautiful boy, with fair complexion, sandy hair, and has a rough mark behind the left ear, that would designate him anywoore. We learn that means are being taken to punish the kidnappers, which, if there is any security in a writ of habeas corpus, should do so.

which, if there is any security in a writ of habcas corpus, should do so.

Horrible Outrage—Diabolical Attract at Rath.—Last night the neighborhood of Seventh and Western row was thrown into a state of excitement, by the attempt of one Michael Noonan to commit a rape on the person of a little girl not ten years old. Noonan, who, it appears, was in a state of intoxication at the time, is the keeper of a confectionery on the west side of Western row, just below Seventh, and for a long time, we understand, has been considered a rather troublesome neighbor to those who reside near him. About eight o'clock last evening, a little orl, named Bridget Doran, aged about ten years, and the daughter of Mathew Poran, wont, in company with another girl younger than herself, to the store of Neonan, for the purpose of purchasing some candies. While there, Noonan forced her into the adjoining room, and attempted to violate her person. It was proven on trial, this morning, before the Police Court, by witnesses who were within hearing, that after the child had broken from him and tried to escape, he used the most indecent language to her, and endeavowed to datain her. That he did not succeed in his villany can only be attributed to the almost heastly state of intoxication in which less was at the time. We know of no punishment too severe for such villany, and sincerely regret, v.z. this occasion, that the whipping post of by govy days has been shollshed, as neither shame, remov.ne, or fear of exposure, can have any effect on such a contemptible secundrel. The Court, after he aring the evidence, remarked that communit was V.nnecessary, and held the prisoner to answer the charge before the Criminal Court at the next term, a person of the court of the court of the charge before the Criminal Court at the next term, a person of the court of th

THE GRETTOWN APPAIR—ARREST OF CAL T. HOLLING On Thursday evening Cap G N. H . h. 18, of the United tate sloop o' wa (yane, was area ted at the sul o Calvin Durant, on a c ar e o' dear 'cying croperty to he amou to' \$14,000 at the bon." o Geytown, a dball entered before the aberiff i the amount of \$1,000, his suret es being Hemen J Redfield, the Collector of the Port; John J. Sisco, Sub Treasurer; and J. R. Brodhead, Naval

The following is the affidavit, take 1 b fore a Com missioner of Deeds, upon which Capt. Hollins wa

missioner of Deeds, upon which Capt. Hollins was arrested:—

1 UPFRICH COURT — Calvin Durant against George N. Hollins—O'ny and County of New York, as —Calvin Lurant, plaintiff in the above entitled action being duly aworn, doth depose and say that he is a merchant resident and doing business in the city of New York, and for several years last part he has traded largely with persons at various places in the State of Nicaragu, but pare feularly at the town altusted at the mouth of the river San Jun, and called the City of San Jun del Norte, or Greytown; that on or about the 18th day of July last deponent has a large quantity of goods, wares and merchandles, which were wholly his own property, stored in storchouses at said City of San Juna del Norte, or Greytown, of the value of \$14,000, which has deponent designed to sell in the course of his trade before mentioned; that on or about the day last mentioned this deponent was the owner of a frame or we den house of the value of \$6,000, which he had shipped to the sald City of San Juna del Norte from the City of New York, and which he caused to be creeted in said City of Greytown, and used as a storchouse for the deposit of mer chandles belonging to this deponent; that on or about the said lith day or July, the said George N. Hollins, then being a commander in the navy of the United States, creered and director said city of San Juna del Norte, or Greytown, to be bombared and the same was bombared for more than three hours; and after such how been bardwared be crieved the same to be fired, and in pursuance of such order the same to be fired, and in pursuance of such order the same to be fired, and in the house and goods of this deponent were consumed, whereby this deponent such and the same was done in time of peace, and the goods and house of this deponent were wrongfully injured and destroyed, while the same were used and occupies in a la rful trade; that the said city or the Atle of Horicia as this deponent is in formed and believes. And further depose has the sam

Sworn before me this 22d day of August, 1864.

Jas. P. Hyarr, Commissioner of Deeds.

United States Commissioner's Court. Before George W Morton, Esq. SECOND DAY.

Avg. 22.—Charge of Cruel Treatment on board the ship Yorkshire- The United States vs. Charles A. Marshall.-The defence was opened by calling

William Wilkirson, who, being sworn, testified-I a m second mate of the Yorkshire; never say Cas t. Marshall prick the sailor named Nicholas Code with a perknife; never saw any man tied on a soft in the wheelhouse; never saw any man tied on strike Cook except by butting him in the head with his own head; some rigging fell from aloft; Captain hit a sailor named Jack for dropping it; hit him only two or three bloos; it was not Cook who was struck for dropping the ropes; never saw the mate surk e Cook with an iron bar, nor any efficer surks him in the Captain's presence; the men who ceerved to be treated well the Captain did treat well; four men were piaced on the sofa in the wheelhouse because they could not steer; they were not lif a wel.

The steward, passengers' steward, passengers' cook, one of the mates, and a boy, were then examined by deferce, and testified about the same as Wilsinson—that they never saw the Captain ill mae Nicholas Cook. The third mate also testified that every seames or board ship had told him toey were willing to sail around the world with Captain Marchail and his first mate.

Adjourned to Thursday, at 11 A. M., for further evidence.

August 24.—The case was resumed this morning, when three witnesses were examined for the defence, and the further hearing adjourned to Tuesday next.

The United States we. William E. Bouton, Wala soft in the wheelhouse; never saw the Captain

The United States vs. William E. Bouton, Waliace Lamere and Henry Edvards.—John T. Wells, examined by Mr. Jas. Rudgway, deposed that Bouton, in a conversation, admitted that he was a passer of counterfeit money; witness arressed him when searching Lamere's house; found thirty-two counterfeit Spanish and Mexican quarters there, in a rag under an ad cloth; there was a receipt for one month's rent in a bureau; the receipt was in favor of Lamere.

Mr. Ridgway effered testimony as to the character of the money found. Objected to, and not admitted.

The witness, on cross examination by Mr. Dono-

The witress, on cross examination by Mr. Dono-huc, said that the admissions made by Bouton were in an examination before Justice Stewart; the con-

versations were question and answer.

Wm. B. Walsh, Fifteenth ward police, who arrested Bouton in a stage on Friday night last, deposed that he had examined the coins now produced they are all counterfeit, and composed partly of tin.

Jas. Specrs deposed that he saw one person at the house of Edwards who is believed to be a thief by the rolled described.

house of Edwards who is believed to be the police department.

Mr. Donchue submitted that the cases should be taken up separately.

His Honor said there was no joint offence proved against Edwards, and he therefore discharged him.

The further examination was adjourned to Satur-

Obstuary.

DEATH OF THE KING OF SAKONY.

A despatch from Munich, dated August 10, announces that the carriage of the King of Sakony was overturned at Brenbuchel, between Munich and

Dresden.

The King was killed by a kick from one of the Drescen.

The King was killed by a kick from one of the horses.

The deceased monarch was a son of the Dake of Maximilian (who was born in 1759, and died in 1838.) His Majesty first drew breath on the 18th day of May, 1797, and he succeeded, in June, 1836, by virtue of the act of renunciation of his father, to his uncle, King Anthony, having been co-regent from the 13th September, 1830, to the period of his accession. The King of Saxony visited England in May, 1844, and was a guest of her Majesty at the period of the Emperor of Russia's unexpected arrival in London. The two monarchs met at Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle, and were togother present at the Ascot race meeting of that year. While in England, the King visited most of the principal cities and manufacturing towns, and his Majesty was entertained by the Earl and Countees Delaware, the Earl and Countees Amherst, and other noblemen, at their scats in various parts of the country. His Majesty was a great botanist, and while in this country massed two days in collecting plants and specimens in the Isle of Wight.

The King, although twice married, has left no issue by either consort. His first wife was the Archduchess Caroline Ferdinandine Therese Joseph Demetric, who was born in 1801, and died in 1832. His Majesty married, eccondly, Marie Anne Loopeldine, daughter of the late King Maximilian Joseph, of Bavaria, who survives her royal husband.

His Majesty is succeeded by his brother, the Duke John Nepomurene Marte Joseph, who married, in

cient proofs of the Righ literary attainments of his Majesty.

Example thomas clayton, of prelaware. Thomas Clayton, a distingui hed citizen of the State of Delaware, and farmerly a member of Congress, first as representative at A next as a Senator, died at his residence in Newcastle, on Monday evening. He twice held a seat in the Benate, and was also, at different periods, a member of the Delaware Legislature, sad Chief Justice of the Court of Common Plees, and Chief Justice of the Superior Court. Though plain and unpretending, he was a man of straining good sense, and always commanded respect by the faithful performance of his public duties. At the period of his death he was in his screen, sug. 25.

The Allegra, (Mich.) Record chronicles the death of Stephen Fratt, in the town of Otsego, in that county, the he age of 90 years. The Record says:—"The deceased was a venerable revolutionary pensione", having served as a volunteer in that war during two terms of eix months each. He lived with "de wife he leaves behind, and who is now 84 years old, for 68 years. Mr. P. was a regularly ordained minister of the geopel, an exemplary Christian and an homorable, useful man."

Destructive Fire Raging in Trey.

[Prom the alony Eventual Journal, A. g. 25.]

A large fire, threatening extensive 1-struction of property, broke out in the lumber district in Troy, about noon to day. The fiames apread with such fearful rapidity that it was deemed a trissble to send for the aid of our firemen. Immediately the telegraph despatch was received, the alarm was sounced, and at two o'clock our ever ready fromen were proceeding, with all possible despatch, to the scale of danger.

A a "cond despatch from Troy, at 2½ o'clock, "artifies the hope that the fire may be confined to two blocks of lumber.

The fire a roke out at 1 o'clock in a claning mill of Quigly & Co., in the immediate vicinity of the lumber yard.

The amount of lumber now on fire is large, and we cannot tell what the damage will be. Fears are entertained that it will be very serious. The flames have the decided advantage of the firemen at present.

The fire commenced on Front street, near River.

bave the decided advantage of the front street, near River.

The fire commerced on Front street, near River.
It has crossed River street, and is now near Front street, having burbod everything in its course.

Chief Engineer Dey Ermand seat two engines and hose carts from this city to aid the Troy firemen in subduing the fire. They went by the Northern Ra troad.

34 P. M.—The fire has got nearly across the block between First and Second streets, and is burning rapidly.

A near just from the scene says that there is now a probability of its progress being checked.

TELEGRAPHIC.

A fire broke out at 1 c'clock to-day, and spread with rresistible fury over a space eqtal to about eight blocks consuming probably not less than two or three hundred buildings, and destroying property amounting to not less than one million of dollars. Owing to the dry state of everything, it was almost impossible to check the fury of

The burnt district is bounded on the west by the river on the east by the river to Division street, and from thence by the sliey between First and Second streets, and on the south by Jefferson street.

In this district is embraced an extensive lumber busi ness, and lumber amounting to not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars was destroyed. The freight depot, machine shop, and several car houses, with the cars of the Hudson River Railroad; also, the very extensive establishment known as Bridge's enain factory, the bell foundry of Jones and Hitchcock, and other manufacturing establishments, are de-

the range of the costly dwellings fronting on Washington park, and on the south by the open space bounded by

The amount of insurance is not yet ascertained, but the following named companies will sustain losses:—The America, at Providence, \$15,090; the Roger Williams, do., \$8,000; the Atlantic, do., \$7,000; the Merchanis', co., \$5,00; the Mobawk Valley, Amsterdam, \$7,000; the Phoenix, New York, \$2,500; the Western, Pittsfield, Mass., \$5,400; the National Protection, Saratoga, \$15,000; the Knielerbocker, Waterford, \$5,000; the Hamilton Company, New York, \$6,000; the Market Company, do, \$5,000; the Beckman Company, do., \$2,000; the New Amsterdam, do., \$2,000; the Ætna, Hartford, \$25,000; the Hartford Company, \$6,500; the Troy Mu-

These are but a share of the losses sustained by the in surance companies. Our city has never before been visited with such a conflagration. Fortunately no fatal ac eldent comured.

J. A. Ruthvan,
G. Somnay,
A. Hutboard and la by,
Mrs. Rankin and daughter,
Mr. Van Derlip,
G. Erandenburgh,
P. Druit,
G. M. Chapman,
S. M. Johnson,
Mr. Morred and lady,
E. Kaupe,
A. Chitton,
M. W. Winaus,
Miss C. A. Winaus,
J. G. Ambler and family.
J. W. Cornwell,
M. H. Weeks,
A. Hardy,
G. J. Campbell,
R. C. Sheebam,
Too Misson M'Nespie,
J. C. Grant,
W. S. Wright and lady,
J. B. Pomeroy, wife & child,
Dr. B. Andrews,
Col. Clanch,
A. E. Resert and daughter. H. M. Stevens, G. L. Perry, Mr. Fishe, Z. M'Names, lody & daugh-A. Ruthven, P. Holmes; r. Peck, Mrs. N. H. Stockwell, Mrs. Aspinwall,
Mrs. rtamiord,
L. T. Gimsteed and lady,
Mrs. J G. Pearen,
Mrs. J G. Pearen,
W. J. Paulding,
L. Held.

son, Miss Mason,

G. Haisy, C. Lawson, Mr. Hurd, Mr. Lockwood, J. L. Rowland, A. J. Harrison, Miss Mason, G. Haven, H. B. Rockwell, W. W. Hjatt, C. A. French, P. W. Frank, F. Houghtaim, A. M'intosh, D. Blanrod.

FROM SHOOKLYS.

J. Butler,
J. D. Giddings.

W. L. Burroughs,

Church Dippiculty in Kentucky.—The Louisville Courier, of the 21st inst., says that at the October term of the Kenton Circuit Court will be tried a case involving the question of right and power between a Catholic bishop and a congregation as to appointing trustees and controlling the property of a church. The suit has been instituted against Rev. Geo. A. Carrell, Bishop of Covington. It is charged that plaintiffs were duly, and in accordance with the custom of the German Roman Catholic Church, elected by the congregation trustees of the church; that Bishop Carrell, refusing to recognize them as such, has appointed other trustees (made defendants as above), who have taken possession of the books and revenues of the church, amounting to some \$4,500. Further, that up to 1852, the congregation has been in the habit of electing school trustees, that at that time Rev. F. Khur, clergyman of the congregation, appointed other achool trustees, and that the trustees thus appointed have commenced building a school house on the church lot, in a place improper for the purpose, unhealthy, and contrary to the wishes of a large portion of the congregation. The petitioners gray that defendants may be restrained from erecting said school house, and from further using the church and school funds; and that they be compelled to surrender up the books, &c.

Georgia and Florida Boundary Commissioners have disagreed as to what point was the head of St. Mary's river, the Florida Commissioner, Colonel Whitner, holding that the point had been truly determined by Ellicott and Minor, while Major Allen, the Commissioner on the part of Georgia, contends that Lake Randolph, a point some twenty miles south of Ellicott's Mound, is the true head of the river St. Mary's. A very grave error was discovered in the basis of Ellicott's calculation, which having been corrected and the true latitude ascertained, the surveyors are now engaged in running the line indicated by the Supreme Court of the United States, in case of disagreement. As the Commissioners have disagreed as to the proper eastern terminus, all the facts gathered by the commission will be reported back to the Supreme Court, where the matter will be finally adjudicated.—Columbus (Ga.) Times, Aug. 19.

SINGULAR CASE.—Mrs. Currier, of Castleton, Vt., wont out one day last month in the field to gather berries, and felt what she supposed was the bite of an insect on her log—but paid little attention to it for three days. On the fourth, the black spot had increased to the size of a dime, attended with darting pains and infiammation. The best medical and surgical attendance was secured, but the feesh coptinued to gapgrene, turn black, and flake off above the knee, until the bone and muscles were laid Vare, and, reaching the more vital organs, she experied.—Burington (Vt.) Fver Press.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR

Additional News from California, Gragon, New Granada, Peru, and Nicaragua.

The steamship North Star, Capt. Warnook, of the

Independent lin-, arrived yester ay morning from Aspinwall, with 405 passangers.

On her outward passage the No-th S'ar left New York on the 5th, at a quanter past three o'clock. During the first four days she experienced head winds and sea; the remainder were more favorable, with northeast trades. She arrived at Aspinwall on the evening of the 13th, at 7.0'clock.

The Yankee Blade, which left San Francisco a the 1st, is stated to have passed. Acapuloo eight hours ahead of the quickest time ever yet made, and had she not run short of coal, would have a second complished the voyage to Panama is eleven days from this, in connection with the delay of the Yankee Blade's passengers on the Vsthmus, the North Star was unable to leave Aspina all until the 17th at six o'clock, P. M.

The railroad is rapidly approaching its completion, and is expected to be consummated by January 1st, 1855—there now being a heavy corns of laberers in the company's employ.

Health of the Isthmus good. In crossing the Carribbean ses, the North Star met with strong head winds and sea-the ren win

We are indebted to Purser Dennison and cine various expresses for California and Isthmus paper T-

INTERESTING FROM NICARAGUA.

OUR RIVAS CORRESPONDENCE. RIVAS, (Nicaragua.) Aug. 5, 1854.

The News of the Destruction of 8 in Juan-How & is Received in Nicaragua-Progress of the Revelution-Siege of Granada-Arrival of Auxiliaries to the Besiegers from Honduras - Affairs in that State and Guatemala-Earthquake-General

We are having very exciting times just now, in this secluded portion of the world. What with the burning of San Juan by the Cyane and the ole war in this State, concerning which rumor is about dantly busy, we find ourselves essentially roused up. and full of speculations and conjectures.

We are anxious to see how the destruction of San Juan will be received in the United States. Here it has elicited but one expression of sentiment that it was a wanton, barbarous, undignified and unnecessary act. I have yet to learn how it will be considered by the actual government Leon. Castillan, the provisional President, it well known is an ardent friend of the United States, and has always been the most uncompromising opponent of British pretensions on the Mon quito shore and in San Juan. As minister of Nicaragua in England, he conducted the discus sion which arose on the subject, with Lord Palmes ston, and both in temper and argument proved bimself an overmatch for his titled opposent. I think the San Juan affair will not be regretted by him, provided the Nicaraguans who suffered in the indiscriminate destruction are properly reimburs He will no doubt regard the event as bringing the interminable controversy with England to some kind of a definitive solution, and in this manner compensating for the rigorous and unwarrantable nature of the act. We shall see.

The revolution in this State, as you are well aware The revolution in this State, as you are well aware, has resulted in the complete triumph of the liberals in all parts of the State, excepting the Plans of Granada, where the deposed reactionary President—Chamorro—is shut up. Everywhere else the previsional government, with Castillan at its head, is triumphant and in peaceful possession of power. The agent of the Transit Company, in an official letter, has formally recognized it as that to which letter, bas formally recognized it as that to which the company holds itself accountable.

Some of the partizans of Chamorro, who had attempted to disturb the quiet of this depar (the Meridional) by a demonstration in favor of the 27th ult., but utterly failed. A number of invades were killed and several of the leaders captur The latter were immediately tried by court martial and shot. The principal instigator, one Valen-zuela, was also taken, and will probably share the same fate.

been prolonged beyond expectation. This has been chiefly in consequence of the want of

The resistance of Chamorro in Granada habeen prolonged beyond expectation. This has been chiefly in consequence of the want of artillery by the party of outsiders. A constant skirmishing, attended with considerable loss on both sides, has been going on. The siege was so lossely conducted that Chamorro made a sortie with two hundred men on the 3d of July, as far as Massaya, twelve miles distant, with the intent of intore pting some artillery which the besiegers were bringing from Loon. He failed in this, and had great didicatly in regalning his stronghold, the besiegers having improved the opportunity of hemming in his quarters more closely. He is now in possession of only about one fourth of the town, and is in great distress.

For a time he received supplies through the lake, but a fieldlia sepanized under the command of Dr. Legur, an Englishman resident in the country, and manned by Americans and natives, has captured all his principal beats; and to render his prospects still darker, a force of 600 men, in aid of the Provisional government, has just urrived from Honduras, under the command of General Francisco Gornes. This force reached Granada on the 17th uit. A rumor was current that they made as immediate attack, and were repulsed; but this turns out not be the case. They are waiting the coming up of their artillery, when, I have no doubt, the place will be carried by a coup ste main. In fact, we have a report that the city was taken day before yesterday, but it lacks confirmation.

The assistance given by Honduras is in consequence of the discovery of a plot which had been arranged between Chamoros and Carrent, the Indian Dictator of Cinatemala, for a simultaneous invasion of Honduras. The instant the proofs of this conspiracy came to light, the government of Honduras in the configuration of the American Capacitation of the American Capacitation of General Indian Capacitation of Hond